The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,798. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

DIXEN—At Midnapore, on the 10th May, the wife of C. J. M. Dixen, Esq., C.E., of a daughter.

RITCHIE—At the residence of her mother, on the 12th May, the wife of Captain A. Ritchie, of the S. V. *Bull Dog*, of a son.

HECHLE—At Calcutta, on the 14th May, the wife of Mr. James Hechle, of a son.

DEATH.

McDOWELL—On the 11th May, of cholera, James McDowell, Commander of the Ship *Annie Frost*, aged 36 years.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

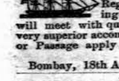
THE fine fast sailing British Ship WINTERTHUR, Captain SEWARD, 687 Tons, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents for the Captain and Owners.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE superior fast-sailing Ship OCTAVIA, A 1 13 years, 951 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch; this favourite Ship has very superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to CAPTAIN BRISTOW on board, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE splendid A 1 Clipper Ship ILLUSTRIOUS, Captain WATSON, 1,172 Tons register, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to STENHOUSE & Co., Agents for the Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 7th May 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent Ship ADVANCE, owned by Messrs. Rankin, Gilmour & Co., of 1,400 Tons register, Captain J. WYLES, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to STENHOUSE & Co., Agents for the Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 7th May 1864.

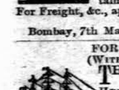
FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain HERBURN, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.

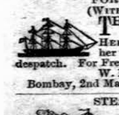
Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H.P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast at noon, on 25th instant, calling at Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Honore, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry and Calicut, returning by the same route in ten days' time. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on 24th June. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FOR COCHIN, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steamship Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer *Nado*, Captain GEORGE MATHES, for the above Ports on or about the 26th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers & Managers.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Coopta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Friday 20th May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE..... at 6 P. M.
Saturday 28th May...TILLY ..... at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Thursday 26th May....JOHNSTON CASTLE..... at 5 P. M.
Thursday 4th June.....TILLY ..... at 5 P. M.

N. B.—The Steamer leaving Bombay on the 28th May and leaving Cochin on the 4th June will be the last trip the Steamers of this Company will run this fair season.

For Passage, rates of Freight, apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th May 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

(WEATHER PERMITTING.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Friday 20th May	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday 24th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Friday 27th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday 31st ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 5 P. M.
Friday 3rd June	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday 7th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday 20th May	TELEGRAPH	at 10 A. M.
Tuesday 24th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 1 P. M.
Friday 27th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 4 P. M.
Tuesday 31st ,,	MAHARAJ	at 1 P. M.
Friday 3rd June	TELEGRAPH	at 11 A. M.
Tuesday 7th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 1 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th May 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMALIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/8 per head; *second-class* £8·5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* 27, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 2 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viséd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. G. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant. For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Co-partnership carried on by us, the undersigned, as Merchants and Commission Agents, under the style of "GEORGE PHILLIPS & Co.," has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The asset of the Firm will be collected by the undersigned HENRY RICHARD WILCOX alone.

GEORGE PHILLIPS.
H. R. WILCOX.

Bombay, 30th April 1864.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Consignees of Cargo by the *Strongbow*, CROMBIE, Master, from Liverpool, are hereby informed that a number of Packages, particulars of which may be had on application to the undersigned, are now lying at the Arthur Bunder at the risk and expense of the consignees. There is no shelter of any kind at the Arthur Bunder and the Goods will certainly receive serious damage on the first fall of rain. These Goods have been landed in pursuance of previous notices of the 20th ultimo and 16th instant. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Bombay, 21st May 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per British India Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers, are requested to produce Bills of Lading, or other documents they may have, and take immediate delivery of their Cargo now lying on the Carnac Bunder.

The Company hereby give notice, that they will not hold themselves responsible for any damage the Cargo may sustain whilst on the Bunder.

A list of this Cargo may be seen by application at the Company's Office.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 19th May 1864. Agents B. I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)

N. B.—The first rains last year caused serious damage to goods from inattention of Consignees to this notice.

WANTED.—A good expeditious Native Draughtsman for an Architect's Office. Address "Cephas," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED.—STABLING in the Fort for two Horses. Apply to "M. T.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

NOTICE.—MR. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.

HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.

Bombay, 13th April 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned, have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have this day removed our Office to No. 5 Forbes Street.

MONTAULARD AND TALLADA.

Bombay, 16th May 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—A Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

A CARD.—MR. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer, Architect and Surveyor, (Projector of the Tigris overland route to India. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Scrip Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts. Holders, not being allottees,—are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as otherwise, they cannot be recognised.

For the Promoters,
WILL. STEEL.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th May 1864.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Bank of Bombay will receive Fixed Deposits for three months certain of sums not exceeding (Rs. 50,000) fifty thousand, allowing interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum until further notice.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th May 1864.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FINAL CALL OF Rs. 25 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Shareholders are required to pay a Final Call of Rs. 25 per Share on or before the 1st day of July 1864; after which date Interest will be chargeable on the arrears at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board,
J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 19th May 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors and in terms of Clause 58 of the Bank's Articles of Association, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Bank on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M. for the election of two Directors in room of

ALLADINBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq.,
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq., and
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, Esq.,

who have resigned.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th May 1866.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL CALL of Rupees one hundred per Share on the Second Issue of Shares, is made payable on the first day of June 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Directors,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 21st April 1864.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON GINS, PLATT and RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863.—These Gins of 12 inches wide for Hand Power, and 40 inches wide for Steam, or Bullock Power, gives a larger out-turn and produce more clean Cotton from the same quantity of Seed than any other Gin requiring the same power. They do not crush the seeds or in any way injure the fibre of the Cotton.

The Gins may be seen working, and samples of any description of Cotton may be cleaned, at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 7 Hummum Street, Fort, where prices, and other information may also be obtained.

R. NEWTON,
Agent for Platt Brothers & Co.

May, 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th May, and days following, at noon, New Marine Stores, as per *Second Catalogue*.

Also, old and unservicеable Marine Stores, being the last sale of the season. For *Second Catalogue* and terms of sale apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 18th May 1864.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL & Co. have on sale at their Godowns in Dean Lane:—

Corrugated Iron.
Lead Piping.
Roofing Felt.
Cable Chain and Shackles.
Bryant and May's Patent Matches.

THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER BANK OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—Under Clause XL. of Act X. of 1863, we beg to request that you will call a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Proprietors on THURSDAY the 9th June 1864, to take into consideration the advisability of rescinding the Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of Proprietors held on the 7th March last, and to substitute therefor one authorising the issue of one new Share for each old Share in place of one for every two as formerly resolved.—We have the honor; to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE.
LIMJEE MANOCKJEE.
D. BYRAMJEE.
THOMAS CRAWFORD.
ARDASEER BOMANJEE.
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE.
CURSONDASS MUDDUNJEE.
KHIMJEE VUNDRAVUN.
RUGNATHJEE NUTHOO.
OOTHOWJEE MOWJEE.
THOMAS JONES.
DADABHOY PUROHIAN.
SORABJEE COWASJEE POWALLA.
CURSETJEE PALONJEE POWALLA.

In accordance with the above Requisition, I hereby give notice that a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors will be held at the Bank Office on THURSDAY the 9th day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider the above Proposition.

JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 7th May 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબે પ્રેસ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

બંબે પ્રેસ કંપનો લિમિટેડ.

NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No 8, Hornby Row, on Thursday, the 2nd June 1864, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending the 31st May 1864.

In consequence of which the Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 2nd to the 16th June, both inclusive, during which time no transfer will be registered.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 8, Hornby Row, Bombay, 21st May 1864.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબે આઉસ એનડ લેનડ ઈનવેસ્ટમેનટ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares upon which the undermentioned Calls and Interest shall not have been paid on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company. By order of the Directors,

ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

1st Call Rs. 100 due 3rd October 1863.
2nd Call Rs. 300 due 22nd February 1864.
8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 4th May 1864.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બી બોમબે અૅડ બગાળ ઈયદી સ્ટીમ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Share Certificates are now ready for delivery, at the Office of the undersigned. Applications for same must be accompanied by Receipts, granted for the first Call.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ઈષ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કુંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

ईस्ट इंडिया प्रेस कमपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No. 8, Hornby Row, on the 6th June 1864, at 3 P. M. to receive the Report of Directors for the period ending the, 31st May 1864.

ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 8, Hornby Row, 21st May 1864.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

યુનીલટેડ મરકનટાયલ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

युनाइटेड मरकनटायल कंपनी लीमीटेड.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for the above Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Offices, Bombay, No. 1, Bruce Lane, 14th May 1864.

BOMBAY CATHEDRAL NOTICE.—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese having decided to allot Sittings in the Cathedral Church, all persons desirous of occupying seats are requested to make application addressed to the Trustees at the Vestry on or before WEDNESDAY, the first day of June next.

By order,
J. DOWMAN,
Cathedral Clerk.

Bombay, 21st May 1864.

NOTICE.—For sale by Public Auction, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on 31st May (noon), Her Majesty's Schooner *Maki*, Copper and Copper-fastened, as she stands just out of Dock thoroughly repaired, refitted, and equipped with Masts, Rigging, Gear, Yards, Booms, Sails, Awnings, Anchors, Cables, Tanks, Ballast, and Fittings, &c., complete, and ready for sea. For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Commander,
Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 20th May 1864.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns the following Agricultural Implements, expressly made for the soil of the Deccan, Konean and Guzerat; for Bullocks, with extra fittings.

1 Improved Scarifier with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Horse Hoe with Harrow, and with Pole for Bullocks.
1 Plough, 2 wheel Skim Coulter, Steel Breast and Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Do. do. do. do. do. do.
1 Do. Complete with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Improved Crosskill's Clod Crusher, 3 in. 3 in. wide, with Travelling Wheels for Bullocks; spare Wheels.
1 Read's Patent wood subsoil Plough, with extra Blades.
1 Lawn Mowing Machine.
1 Seven row small occupation Corn Drill, 4 ft., with Pole and extra fittings.
1 Row Cup Drill for sowing Linseed, Rapeseed, and all sorts of smallest Seeds, saving much labour.
Also Iron Piping and Screw pinchal.
4 feet 2 inch, 1½ inch, 1¼ inch, and 1 inch Iron Pipes.
Connectors, Bends, Springs, Elbows, Ties, Crosses, Iron Cocks, Caps, Plugs, Nipples, Backnuts, Sockets, Pipe Tongs, Socket Tongs, &c. of different sizes.
Lead Pipes, tinned inside, of 1 inch and ½ inch.
Stoves.—2 30 in. Cundy's Patent Multums.
Corrected Iron Roofing.
96 by 8 = 3 by 24
84 by 8 = 3 by 26
72 by 8 = 3 by 28
4 pannond Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in one and two inch mesh.
Galvanized Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in 1¼ and 4 inch mesh.
1 Self-acting, screw-cutting Lathe, with 5 inches double split collar, head stock, best wheel centre slide rest and hand rest on planed Iron bed, and Iron stands with fly wheel, crank and treadle, of change wheels, driving plate, face plate, drill chuck and centres, keys and lever, &c.; complete.
1 Wheeler and WILSON'S Sewing Machine in Ornamental Cabinet complete.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.,
Church Street, Bombay.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers, beg to inform the Public in general, that they received by the last overland Mail 10 Steamers, a large assortment of the most fashionable Jewellery, such as Rings, Ear-rings, Bracelets in Gold, set with Diamonds, Ladies' Chains, Albert Chains, Brooches, Pins, Lockets, &c. &c., expressly selected by MR. J. THORNHILL, London.

Also, a splendid stock of Watches for Ladies and Gentlemen, Clocks, Palanquin Clocks, &c. &c.

Bombay—Established, 1850.

ENGLISH BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

MILITARY SQUARE,
NEAR THE ENGLISH HOTEL,

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES made to order for cash, at the following prices:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Patent Wellingtons	17	Sea Boots	25
Plain do.	15	Bamber Riding Boots	25
Elastic Patent or Cloth Boots	15	Samber Wellingtons	15
Elastic Enamel Boots	15	Samber Shoes	8
Do. Plain Boots	13	Plain Calf Shoes	8
Shooting Boots to Lace.	16	Elastic Enamel Shoes	10
Lace or Button Calf Boots	13	Do. Patent do.	10
Enamel Riding Boots	35	Do. Plain Calf do.	9
		Canvas Shoes	6
		Patent Spur Boxes	3

Orders from Outstations (if accompanied by a remittance) promptly attended to.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*registered under Act* XIX. *of* 1857. *of the Legislature Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—

6 months' sight	at	2s. 0¾d.	per rupee.
4 ,,		2s. 0¾d.	,,
3 ,,		2s. 0¾d.	,,
2 ,,		2s. 0¾d.	,,
1 ,,		2s. 0¾d.	,,
On Demand		1s. 11½	,,

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from upcountry stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of..... ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

Bombay, 23rd May 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, and now occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.

LEGGATT & Co.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square. Apply to COUPLAND & CO.

1st April 1864.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y.," *Bombay Gazette*.

11th April 1864.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to

17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office.—Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

GODOWNS TO LET.—In Forbes' Street, Fort, and near the Musjid Bunder, large pucka-built Godowns. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

6, Apollo Street.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, from 1st June next, the Premises now occupied by the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank. apply at the Bank or to Messrs. WALLACE & Co. in the same building.

FOR SALE.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.
OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS " 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. " 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio Nos 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morrocco; Russia and Bazil Leather.

(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ½ lb. Tin and Packet.	
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Tardy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.		Tucker's Wall Lamps.	
,, Reading do.		,, Bull's Eye Lanterns.	
,, Tent do.		,, Hand do.	
,, Argand do.			

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this Department to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,		
Souchong,	In 7 lbs. boxes,	
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,	and 1lb. packets	
Do. do. and Hyson,	expected.	
Do. Orange Pekoe,		
Do. Green Teas.		

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1½ per lb.	York and Westphalia Hams.	Neat's Tongues.
	Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.
	CHEESE.	
	Cheddar	Parmesan
	Stilton	Gammon
	Pine	Richmond
	Somerset	Berkley
	Gueyere	

At 1½ per lb.

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1½, 2, 2¼ and 2¾.
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2¾.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.	Scarlet Runners.
Curled Cress.	Brocoli.
Green Curled Endiv.	Brussel Sprouts.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.	Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans.	Celery.
Button Deep Crimson Beet	Cucumbers.
Early Champion Cabbage.	Vegetable Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.	Lettuce.
Thyme.	Mustard.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.	Onion.
	Parsnip.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.	Radish.
Extra Curled Parsley.	Sea Kael.
French Beans.	Spinach.
Artichokes.	Turnip.
Asparagus.	

And various others procured to order.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete			Rs. 320
Do. do. do. do.	set with Diamonds	do.	500
Do. do.	forming a pair if required	do.	250
Do. do.	do. do.	do.	375
Do. do.	with Opal	do.	140
Do. do.	twisted, set with Diamonds	do.	240
Do. Brooch set with Pearls		do.	110
Do. do.	Emeralds	do.	110
Do. do. do.	and Diamonds	do.	300
Do. do. and Ear Drops		do.	250
Do. do. do.		do.	300
Do. Necklets		Rs. 210, 170 and	90
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, and Turquoises from		Rs. 90 to	100
Do. Neckchains, handsome, from		Rs. 90 to	200
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen		Rs. 80 to	250
Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.			
Do. Vinaigrettes, Scent Boules.			
Do. Charms in great variety.			
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.			
Do. Studs in cases complete.			
Do. Signet and other Rings.			
Do. Wedding and Guard do.			
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds,			
Do. Solitaires.			
Do. Pen and Pencil

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF HINDOOSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Bank will be closed for business TO-MORROW the 24th instant.
W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 23rd May 1864.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Meeting of the Shareholders lately advertised to take place on the 25th instant, is postponed until the 15th proximo.
By order of the Directors,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.
23rd May 1864.

NOTICE.—The Creditors of the late Firm of HUNT, MOSSETT & Co., of Bombay, Poona, and Secunderabad, are requested to meet the undersigned at No. 7 Bazaar Gate Street, in the Fort, on THURSDAY next the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when he will endeavour to make arrangements with them for the liquidation of their debts.
G. MONNET,
Bombay, 23rd May 1864.

TO LET.—On Malabar Hill, from 8th June next, the House now under occupation of E. W. Ravenscroft, and formerly by John Cassels, Esq. Apply to COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.

NOTICE.—The Office of the Agra and United Service Bank (Limited) will be closed on TUESDAY the 24th instant, being the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth-day.
E. F. FLENDIRS, Manager.
Bombay, 23rd May 1864.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of the late VINCENT FREDERICK KENNETT, formerly of No. 7, Pinner-square, in the County of Middlesex, and late of the Manor House, Dorchester, in the County of Oxford, a Captain in the Twenty-first Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, have been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to GEORGE FOGGO and JAMES PERCY LEITH, Esquires. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are requested to pay the debts or hand the property to the Administrators: and Notice is hereby given to all Creditors of the deceased and persons having any claim on his Estate, that unless they establish their debts or claims within eight weeks from the date of this Advertisement the assets will be handed over by the Administrators to ARABELLA KENNETT, of Chester Terrace, Chester-square, in the County of Middlesex, in England, widow, surviving executrix of the Will of the said VINCENT FREDERICK KENNETT, deceased.
ACLAND AND PRENTIS,
Solicitors for the Administrators.
Bombay, 23rd May 1864.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution passed by the Board of Directors under date the 18th instant, a General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices on Wednesday the 1st June 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors on the affairs of the Company since its establishment, and for the consideration of the following subjects,—as also for the discussion of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting:—
I. Appointment of Auditors.
II. Appointing additional Directors,
III. Re-modelment of the present system of management and appointment of a paid Manager.
IV. Modification of Clause 3 of the Memorandum of Association; so far as TRADING operations are concerned, and limiting the business to BANKING.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MHICOO MANJEE, & Co. Managers.
Bombay, 2 Tamarind Lane, Fort, 23rd May 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship *Hannibal*, from Liverpool, are hereby informed that all Goods consigned to order for which boats are not alongside to take delivery as it comes to hand, is being landed on, and warehoused at, the Elphinstone Bunder at the risk and loss of the concerned; and that unless the respective Consignees will liquidate without delay the expense incurred thereby, after which the Goods will be made over by the undersigned.
W. NICOL & Co.
Agents ship *Hannibal*.
Bombay, 21st May 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Messrs. CATHARINA DE MELLO, ESPERANIA MARIA DE MELLO and JOSEPH PASCOAL DE MELLO, heirs of the late Mr. Rodrigoes de Mello, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to CHOONILALL MOTTEELALL all those the Messuages, Tenements and Dwelling-houses, and Outhouses, and Buildings standing on the Fazandary ground called or known by the name of Oart Luzia, situate and being in Agyary Lane within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty square yards and seven feet, be the same little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 65, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on or towards the West by the passage leading to the said premises, on or towards the South by the house belonging to the Brotherhood of Santissims Sanaments of the Church of N. S. de Esperanca, on or towards the East by public road, and on or towards the North by the house belonging to the said Brotherhood. All persons having claims upon the above-mentioned property by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office No. 16, Apollo Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed, and all claims (if any) will be considered null and void.—Dated this 23rd day of May 1864.
C. TYABJEE,
Solicitor for the purchaser above named.

WANTED.—A Printing Press for the Office of the Commissioner in Sind.
The Press should be large enough to print a sheet of 16 inches by 10 inches, or thereabouts, and should be furnished with the following Black and Type:—

Blankets and Parchments,...	...	2 pairs each.
Bodkins ...	...	6 Nos.
Chases, Cast, Jobbing of Sizes,	...	6 Nos.
Furniture, metal ...	...	49 lbs.
Galleys, brass, (foolscap length)	...	12 lbs.
Ink, black, printing, good...	...	20 lbs.
Mallet and Planer...	...	1 each.
Points, Brass...	...	3 pairs.
Quoins	...	250
Quotations from 1 to 4 cm....	...	40 lbs.
Rule Frames of sizes ...	...	3
Roller moulds, cast iron ...	...	1
Rule case, brass ...	...	1
Shooters, brass-tipped ...	...	2
Sticks, composing (size 9 inches)	...	24
Sticks, side, assorted ...	...	3 dozen.
Table, inking, cylindrical ...	...	1
Type.		
Bourgeoise, with italics ...	...	1 case.
Minion, Do. ...	...	1 do.
Do. two line ...	...	1 upper case.
Do. with italics...	...	300 lbs.
Do. Small Do. ...	...	200 lbs.

Apply, stating terms, to
W. WELLS,
Superintendent Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee.
Kurrachee, 19th May 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT Messrs JOSEPH BOCARRO and JOHN JOSEPH DE SOUZA, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Catherina de Chaves, widow of Francis Antonio de Chaves, have contracted absolutely to sell unto Mr. NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVUR all that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Ground situate at Tardeo, on the west side of the Breach Candy Flagstaff, containing by admeasurement eleven thousand nine hundred and forty-seven square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the property of Manockjee Limjee, on the East by the property of Hurryshunker Juggonath, on the South by the property of Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy, and on the West by the Public Goven. All that piece or parcel of like ground situate at Tardeo near the Flagstaff, containing by admeasurement six thousand two hundred and ninety-eight square yards on thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the property of Hurryshunker Juggonathjee and the Public Goven, on the East also by the Public Goven, on the South by the property of Mr. Manockjee Nasserwanjee Pitty, or the West by the property of Sadamund Ballajee. All that piece or parcel of like ground situate at Tardeo on the south side of the Breach Candy Flagstaff, containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred and twenty-three square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the property of Nasserwanjee Cama, on the East by the Public Goven, on the South and West by the property of Manockjee Limjee. And all that piece or parcel of like ground situate at Tardeo, near the Breach Candy Flagstaff, containing three thousand five hundred and five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by certain Church property, on the East by the said Church property and the property of Manockjee Limjee, and on the South by the Public Goven. All which pieces of land belong to the estate of the said CATHERINA DE CHAVES; and that all persons having or claiming to have any right, title, or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing within fourteen days from the date hereof to the undersigned, Solicitors to the purchaser, otherwise all such persons will be considered to have waived their rights, and the said Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur will complete the purchase of the said properties.—Dated this 23rd day of May 1864.
MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Solicitors to the Purchaser Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 28th May, 1864 at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th idem.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—MAY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Saturday 28th..... 2h. 12m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	San rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Mon.	23	Saturn sets at 2.41.	5 24	6 29	...	0 8	
Tues.	24	Birth of Queen Victoria.	5 24	6 29	0 29	0 52	
Wed.	25	Uranus rises at 6.40.	5 24	6 21	1 14	1 37	
Thur.	26	Corpus Christi.	5 24	6 29	2 3	2 30	
Fri.	27	Uranus sets at 7.40.	5 24	6 30	3 0	3 30	
Sat.	28	Neptune rises 1.57.	5 23	6 30	4 3	4 36	
Sun.	29	1st Sunday after Trinity.	5 23	6 31	5 10	5 46	

21st May 1864. Time—9h. 00m. 13.0.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 5	KURRACHEE	May 18
AGRA	May 17	LAHORE	May 14
ALLAHABAD	May 14	LONDON	Apr. 18
AUSTRALIA	Apr. 26	MAURITIUS	April 2
ALEXANDRIA	May 14	MADRAS	May 17
BANGALORE	May 17	MALTA	April 22
CALCUTTA	May 17	MEERUT	May 17
CAPE	Mar. 3	OUDE	May 18
CEYLON	May 16	PUNJAUB	May 14
COCHIN	May 7	PENANG	May 9
DELHI	May 14	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	April 29	SUEZ	Apr. 28
HONGKONG	April 29	SINGAPORE	May 7

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1864.

THE first of the Rules published three years ago by the Government of Bombay to regulate application by private Companies for grants of land or other concessions is: "That notice by "the Promoters of such undertaking, project, "or scheme of their intention to apply to Go- "vernment shall be published in at least one "English, one Gujarathi, and one Marathi paper. "and also in the *Government Gazette* in the "three above named languages, at least four (4) "weeks before the said application be received." In utter and contemptuous defiance of this rule, —which, as if to show how little they care either for consistency of principle or for public opinion, the Government had the audacity to republish in January last when ourarticles on the Back Bay Job were published,—th e "Memorandum of "terms upon which the Reclamation Company "will undertake the proposed reclamation in "Back Bay" was received and approved by Government without the knowledge of any one but the immediate parties to the bargain; and, although the Memorandum is dated 28th August, 1863, it was not till yesterday that the public learnt what are the terms on which the grant of a most valuable portion of the property of the State has been made to three influential citizens of Bombay. So scandalous a violation by Government of their own rules cannot be justified by a reference to supposed advantages which the State is to derive from the completion of the secret compact with Mr. Scott. What one objects to is, not the terms of the compact, or the character of the men who have obtained a concession which is 'worth a fortune to each of them, but the manner in which the whole transaction was arranged. We assume that the Goverment is perfectly disinterested in the matter, and that it has throughout desired nothing but the promotion of the public good; and, having made these concessions, we must say that the despatch from Lieut. Colonel Rivers, dated 2nd March 1864, displays the most extraordinary ignorance of the first principles of prudence and fair dealing by the State towards Her Majesty's subjects that was ever seen or heard of even in India. There is something positively childish in the attempted explanation of the reasons which induced Government to do an act which was forbidden by its own rules:—"As Government advances no capital, "incurs no risk, and the main public object is "that the work should be executed as speedily as "possible, *Government feels that it has in your "character the best guarantee it can obtain "for securing this object*; the terms you have "offered are, in the opinion of Government, a "very sufficient return for the right conceded, "and afford every assurance that the direct "profit to the State will be in direct proportion "to the success of your enterprise." Colonel Rivers must have turned his long experience of public affairs to very little account, if he does not yet know that the object of all the rules which have been framed for the disposal of the property of the State is to prevent Government from accepting any man's "character" as a "guarantee" for the satisfactory execution of so gigantic an undertaking as the reclamation of Back Bay. Publicity and competition are not only the best, but the only, guarantees that have been devised for the maintenance of the public interest in such cases; and both these guarantees the Government of Bombay has steadily refused to secure for the State.

Now, we all know that in the present day jobbery is quite impossible, and that no man, of high or low estate, ever acts from any other motive than a sincere regard for the public good, and the material, moral, and intellectual improvement of his fellow-men. But let us suppose the present perfectly wise and good generation to have passed away, and that a new Government has been established in Bombay which is presided over by a less strong minded Governor than Sir Bartle Frere, and has for its subordinate members philosophers who disdain not *khulput*, and are by no means disposed to let the interlopers have all the speculation in land and shares to themselves. Suppose, then, that a great capitalist who is the familiar friend and confidant of the principal Secretaries to Government comes to them secretly, when the rulers of the State are living in quiet seclusion at Matheran or Mahableshwur, and points out to them what splendid profits might be made by a Company, formed on the model of the successful Elphinstone Land and Back Bay Reclamation Companies, to reclaim the foreshore of Trombay or Elephanta. Suppose, further, that the Secretaries, not being very scrupulous men, and knowing it to be an understood thing that they shall obtain a certain number of shares in the Company which they will probably be able to sell out at a premium of many thousand rupees, persuade the weak-mind ed Governor to act on the precedent set by Colonel Rivers, and, setting aside all rules, to make a secret grant of the coveted foreshore to their wealthy client. It is obvious that, in such a case, the Government might offer to the strictures of the press the indignant reply that it accepted the capitalist's "character" as a sufficient guarantee of his good faith and wish to confer a benefit on the public. Such a reply would, however, suggest the awkward question: You guarantee his character, but who guarantees yours? and how are we to know that you are not in league with him for the accomplishment of a disgraceful job? Evidently, neither Colonel Rivers nor Mr. Scott nor the Government of Bombay has foreseen what may be the result in evil days of their abandonment of a sound principle for the sake of a personal preference; and we would suggest that, in order to prevent the possibility of any such disgraceful consequences as we have hypothetically described resulting from the adoption of the new personal policy by the Government of Bombay, a short Bill should be introduced into the Legislative Council forbidding servants of Government in high positions to accept shares in any Company formed to obtain the concession of any portion of the public property.

To write complaints is but too often to engender falsehood; and an officious and indiscriminating protection of the weak generally ends in the opposite extreme of grievous oppression of the strong. It is but a short time since we had a notable example of this in the meddlesome and one-sided policy of the Government of Bengal with reference to indigo-planting. Actuated we have no doubt by a sincere desire to protect the ryot from wrongs, the existence of which could not be wholly denied, but blinded, as is its wont, by the grossest ignorance of its functions as a government and the character of the people it had to govern, it ended in turning the tables, and placed the planter as thoroughly at the mercy of the peasant, as the peasant had ever been at his. Good motives, coupled with little sense and less knowledge, brought forth, as might have been expected, fearful injustice, convulsed a whole province, and involved a vast amount of private property in utter and irretrievable ruin.

We do not wish to open up old sores, and for the sake of indigo alone we should not refer to the question: we refer to it because we believe it to be an example of a general policy and system of legislation, the bitter fruits of which are fast ripening, though not yet matured.

For the last few years Government has been all on the fidget for reform: we have had no stint of well-enough-meant endeavours to remedy infamous laws and to remodel more infamous institutions; but in all the measures which this period of restless legislation has produced we fail to perceive any indications of the knowledge which is necessary to success. The paternal anxiety to do good which appears to actuate our rulers is still rendered abortive by the same ignorance and the same prejudices as before.

"Quonsque tandem abutere patientia nostra?"

The cry is going up alike from the peasant and the landlord. The fair fame we once possessed here, as just and enlightened rulers, is already spoken of as a thing of the past.

Of the three Presidencies Bengal is the most unfortunate in being ever upon the operating table: she somehow or other comes in for the largest share of unskilful handling; and she will probably be the first to exhibit alarming symptoms.

Most conspicuous among our late legislative follies is the new rent law Act X. of 1859. Fortunate indeed it is that the nature of this model piece of legislation is yet comparatively unknown to the people throughout a large portion of the country. If it exist long enough to be understood in its present form, it must bring utter ruin upon all landed property.

In its restless desire to find out some one to protect, our legislature, if it has not actually mistaken the strong for the weak, has fallen into the grievous error of supposing that the true way to protect the weak is by making partial laws, and taking away all the strength of the strong. His rents are the landlord's life; if he is a giant, he is like the giant in the nursery stories, as well known in India as in Europe, whose life is not in his body, but in something external to him, to lame which is to lame him, and to kill which is to kill him. The means the landlord possesses for realising his rents, and the power of ejectment, these are the armour that surrounds his life. Let it be ever remembered that he is one against many; and that his life is in their hands. If the law takes away ever so small a portion of the armour that surrounds his life, he is down in a moment, a giant beneath the feet of the crowd, the moment the vulnerable spot is discovered. Now Act X. of 1859, however it may seem otherwise to the uninitiated, has stripped away the landlord's life; and the hand of the peasant has but to close upon it to destroy it. He is not yet down, only because the peasant's eyes are not yet opened.

The landlord formerly had the power to compel the ryot to attend his cutcherry for the settlement of his rents;—the landlord still exercises that power to much the same extent as formerly, or he would cease to exist in a trice; however that may be, the new law forbids him to do so under heavy penalties, so that it is no fault of our legislature that he still lives; for this respite he has only the ignorance of the ryot to thank. If the ryot neglects to pay his rent, the landlord can proceed by instituting a suit against him, or, in certain cases, by attachment of his property, but the latter proceeding is surrounded by so many formalities as to bealmost impracticable. We all know what it is to institute a suit in Courts where the subordinate officers are natives of this country. To let alone the glorious uncertainty of the law, or rather of its administration, doubly gloriously uncertain in a country where evidence is, as a rule, fabricated on both sides; not to take into account any extraordinary expenses to meet the exigencies of more than ordinary corruption; we all know that the amlahs must have their fixed fees. There must be so much for attesting the mokhtar-namch; so much for entering the witnesses; so much for recording each deposition; so much for the favour of early copies; so much for the issue of processes. Without paying all these expenses, which are illegal and not recoverable as costs, the case will not proceed, unless, indeed, the plaintiff is prepared to try the dangerous experiment of fighting all the amlahs, as well as the defendant, at every stage of the case. In the end, a suit for five rupees will cost about double that sum, of which, perhaps, three are recoverable by the winner. Now this is all very well in one or two cases intended merely as examples; but it is quite evident that it would be nothing less than ruin to any landholder, if a large number of tenants took it into their heads not to pay their rents except under decree of Court, as they would on the first occasion of enmity, if acquainted with the purport of Act X. of 1859.

It may be said that cruel and tyrannical practices prevail in the Zemindar's Cutcherry; and in its paternal anxiety for the skin of the ryot the Government has enacted this law. Ryots who will not pay their rents are no doubt subjected to petty annoyance in the Zemindar's Cutcherry:—this has probably been the case from time immemorial, and is so still, notwithstanding the paternal solicitude of the Government. Cases of serious cruelty, however, we believe to be rare. All we can say on this score is that there are criminal laws to meet any thing of this kind; and that if the state of our police and our cutcherries is so bad that these laws are powerless to protect the ryot, it is a disgrace to our administration. To reform this state of things, and not to satisfy itself with the easier course, of making partial laws, and depriving the Zemindar of powers which are absolutely necessary for his existence, it is the duty of the legislature to make laws equal for all classes, and of the Government so to order the institutions entrusted with the administration of those laws, that all classes may have equal facilities for availing themselves of them. Our Government seems to have abandoned the latter duty in despair, and to be fruitlessly endeavouring to escape just odium by transgressing the former also. Sooner or later the greater part of Act X. of 1859 must be repealed. If the legislature are not sooner awakened to the necessity of this, the day will come when they will be compelled to repeal it for the security of their own revenue.

We shall renew this subject in a future issue.

A TELEGRAM from Colonel Kemball, received in Bombay on Sunday, states that the Telegraph from Bagdad to Constantinople has been restored, and that quiet has been established among the troublesome Arabs between Bagdad and Bussorah. It is probable, therefore, that we may have a message from London by this route next week, which will not take more than six days in transmission if the line from Bombay to Kurrachee be in working order.

We are glad to learn that Government has determined to remove the Colaba Lighthouse to the end of the S. W. Prong, and to build a double Lighthouse on Kenery Island.

THE burning of the late Rance Cundra Buttee is (says the *Englishman*) becoming a difficult question. "Raja Shumsher Sing" refuses to superintend the obsequies of the deceased, because the corpse has been steeped in spirits. The Soodies and Gooroos of Bombay demand a *shrad* of a lac of rupees, before they will countenance the cremation; and Maharaja Dulleep Sing, disgusted with their rapacity, has returned to England, leaving the holy men to settle the matter amongst them as they think most expedient."

SOME time ago the same journal reported that certain Putwarees and others, British subjects, had been kidnapped by Nepalese, and that the British Government demanded satisfaction from the Nepalese. Our contemporary now hears that Maharaja Jung Bahadoor has ordered the Turaee Soobahdar to hold a Court of Enquiry and call witnesses and the accused before him.

THE *Englishman* has been informed that two officers in the Madras Presidency, who attempted a short time since to visit the famous tombs at Golconda, were on their way insulted by some Mahomedans. "At first they took no notice of the abuse, but the crowd beginning to pelt them, they rushed forward with a whip, and the Moslem heroes, to the number of some three or four hundred, retreated before them. But when the cowards saw themselves reinforced by some hundreds of villagers, their bravery returned and turning upon the two Englishmen, they maltreated them seriously. Fortunately the officers escaped, but were obliged to return without seeing the tombs."

IN allusion to the *Delhi Gazette's* recent remarks on the subject of Delhi sores, a correspondent of that paper states that the troops at Delhi were not furnished with drinking water from the sweet wells. They get it from the Jumna, filtered before use. The practice of using river water should be discontinued.

"The civil residents obtain water from the wells, and they do not suffer from the abominable sores. There are Europeans there who have resided in the city many years, and have brought up large families without suffering from boils. Previous to 1857 many military pensioners and others even occupied native buildings without contracting the disease.

"We hope to turn Sir John Lawrence's attention to this subject, and would urgently demand the removal of the troops from their present locality. His Excellency knows Delhi."

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

KURRACHEE, 15TH MAY.

A SHOCKING suicide has just been committed in this station—the result, I am sorry to say, of a fit of intemperance. The unfortunate man whose name is John Lang, was a Corporal in the 79th Cameron Highlanders, attached to the Kurrachee General Depot, pending the arrival of the ships that are to take home invalids and others who have come from the Punjab since February. On arrival in England, this Corporal would have been discharged with pension, after more than twenty-one years' service; he was in possession of several good-conduct badges and the Crimean and Indian medals. In his regiment (now in Rawul-Pindee) and in the Depot here, he had enjoyed the character of a sober man and good soldier, and it was only after joining a corps of amateurs formed at the Depot for the representation of *Rob Roy*—in which he took the part of *Baillie Nicol Jarvie*—that he took to drink, and this drink, unfortunately, happened to be of the vilest description in the bazaar. Added to the effect of these poisonous potations on the poor fellow's brain, it is supposed, was that of the death of a comrade (a private in the same corps named Nicolson) who was the manager of the amateur club above mentioned, after the first representation of *Rob Roy* at which he (the Private) sung and so exerted himself that he died of inflammation of the lungs two days after, the singing having no doubt aggravated an attack of this complaint under which the deceased must have been labouring for some days previously. That Corporal Lang meditated self-destruction, and the horrible mode of it, is generally believed. It appears that last Wednesday evening a soldier was seen sitting on the stone wall or curb of a bridge on the Railway, about midway between the workshops and Clifton Crossing, and that when the 8-45 P. M. express train was coming in from Kotree, the guard noticed him rising as if about to cross the bridge, when a warning motion of the hand by the guard seems to have induced him to resume his seat. This soldier, it is supposed, was Lang. The following evening, Lang left the barracks, went into a liquor-shop with a comrade, called for a glass of liquor, drank half of the contents, and then exclaiming "God be with me!" went away. Again, as the down-express train was coming in, a soldier was seen on the side-wall of the bridge already spoken of. The engine-driver saw him there, but something above the locomotive requiring his attention he turned round, and whilst attending to it, he felt a jolting and ascribed it to the wheels passing over some badly laid ballast of which some had been put upon the line that day. But the sudden ringing of the alarm-bell by the guard, intimated something more serious, and he stopped the train. The men ran to the rear of the waggons and found a soldier lying upon it in a frightfully mangled state. The right arm was severed, the skull fractured, one eye knocked out of its orbit, and other injuries were perceptible. Of course the man was senseless: the only signs of life were a few groans and a convulsive turn on one side. He was taken to the hospital of H. M.'s 109th Regiment, close by, and breathed his last there shortly after admission. The guard of the train declares he saw the man rise just as the engine approached and fling himself deliberately before it, and the motion was so sudden that there was no time to sound the alarm bell. Such is another tragedy to be added to the list which Kurrachee may boast of.

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I hear on good authority that a proposition has gone in to convert Sind into a regulation province. more anon.

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Mr. Martinant—well known in Bombay, I believe—is taking steps towards getting up an Ethiopean Serenade Club to assist us in passing over the dull season of the monsoons pleasantly.

KURRACHEE, 19TH MAY.

A MOONSHEE of the Kardar's office at Mora has just been apprehended for the robbery of Rs. 1,000 from the Treasury at that place. The fellow was rather cleverly trapped by a brother Moonshee who suspected him of being the thief. It appears that this Moonshee began to ingratiate himself in the good graces of the culprit, and so far succeeded that he was promised a share of the money if he would assist in removing it from its hiding place, a hole dug in the sand. The bargain was closed, before it was accomplished the decoy-wallah informed his superiors, and the money was found in the spot indicated by the thief.

Quite a startling event took place in the Roman Catholic chapel last Tuesday evening. A young lady, previous to entering the chapel had walked about in the burying ground near it, and whilst in her seat during prayers felt something strange under her dress, whereupon she rose quietly and had scarcely stepped into open space in front of the altar, when a snake fell upon the floor and was making off, when it was killed. The reptile it seems had effected a lodgment in the lady's crinoline, and no doubt finding itself in an awkward fix was seeking egress where fortunately through her presence of mind and coolness, the lady escaped injury. A more numerous assemblage with a suspicion of such a peace of intrusion, would have gone into hysterics and probably been bitten.

A dingy called the *Gellany*, Tindal Ismael, which left Khetty Bunder for Bombay on the 7th instant, was driven aground whilst crossing the bar at the mouth of the river, and wrecked. The crew were saved, but part of the cargo is lost.

His Lordship Dr. Steins has come down from Upper Sind, and is now visiting Kotree Hydrabad. He is expected back by Sunday. Major General Honner is going on with his half-yearly inspections in Hydrabad. He must have had his patience tried at some reviews there, or he would not have put a Divisional Order which reminds one of some of Sir Charles Napier's mildest hints. The General directs "that on oc- "casions of parade or other field or out-door duty, "the Divisional and Brigade Staff are to rendez- "vous punctually at such time and place as may "be intimated, perfectly dressed, including "gloves, always in military costume, and charges "well and clearly caprisoned. The staff are not "to mix with spectators, nor to leave parade, or "attendance on the Senior Officer, before he dis- "penses with their company.—N. B. Spectators "wishing to ride down the ranks with the Senior "Officer will follow the Staff at a small interval, "in silence."

And thus far does my budget extend to-day. The times are dull, and that is my excuse. The weather continues remarkably cool. Clouds, portentous of much rain, fly about the skies, but there is no down-pour as yet.

LUCKNOW, 17TH MAY.

SENSATION rumours are the order of the day in Lucknow—consequently few, if any, have any foundation. The last report is that the Chief Commissioner retires from his post, owing to the bad state of his health. It may or may not be true that Mr. Wingfield may have to retire from the Province from indisposition and consequent incapacity to performing the duties of his office, but that time has scarcely yet arrived—Mr. Wingfield is quite competent to carry on the duties of his office, and just now, perhaps, it would not be advisable for him to leave. Several candidates are mentioned as likely to be his successor among these are Sir George Cowper, Hon'ble George Campbell, and Mr. Yule. The selection rests, however, upon the amount of influence which each of the candidates can bring to bear upon the Viceroy. In this respect it is thought that the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell stands the best chance. He has been known to the Vicery for many years. He is an old Punjab officer, and kindred associations have great weight with Sir John Lawrence. But it is to be seen whether the Governor-General will allow his evident partiality for Punjab officers, to sway him in the nomination of men to the highest posts in the country—already we have had too many such appointments, and attention has been drawn to the fact. At the same time we cannot say that the men selected have not been well fitted for their post or what is more to the point, that the men nominated could have been improved upon. Mr. Yule is an old officer of very great moral worth, great honesty of purpose, and evidently a very popular man. But he is rather *old to preside* over a Government, needing much energy to control the troubled spirits that flock on the surface of society, too reserved to bring together the different classes and anomalous material, which abound in most of the larger civil communities of India. But Mr. Yule has, nevertheless many social and exalted qualities, and if he only acted more on his views he would be thought all the more of. Old prejudices and civilian institutions, are *apt* to warp the mind of a man who has lived in these atmosphere for upwards of a quarter of a century. These influences cannot but have their weight on a constitution like that of Mr. Yule's. His re-appearance in Oude would doubtless be hailed by many. He has friends as well as opponents, but he was generally popular, and one could not be unhospitable than Mr. Yule. As an administrator, however, he is not the equal of the present Chief Commissioner; and he is too honest and upright to make a very skilful politician—a politician at least, such as India needs in these parts: Oude being a province where administration is based wholly upon politic principles.

As regards Mr. Campbell's capacity for the administration of a province—opinion differ. As to his abilities, there can be but one opinion—able and thoughtful. Mr. Campbell has large views combined with great liberality of feeling. He is very much above the pividual of the Regiment, close by, and breathed his last there shortly after admission. The guard of the train declares he saw the man rise just as the engine approached and fling himself deliberately before it, and the motion was so sudden that there was no time to sound the alarm bell. Such is another tragedy to be added to the list which Kurrachee may boast of.

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Burning Down a Councillor.—A Bhattia merchant, named Purshotum Toolseedas, was charged by the Honorable W. E. Frere with driving his buggy along the Grant Road on Saturday last in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others.

From the evidence of the Hon. Mr. Frere, it appeared that he was driving in his carriage along the Foras Road towards Byculla, on Saturday last, when he saw the defendant and two others in a buggy going in the direction of Tardeo. As Mr. Frere's carriage approached the crossing on the Falkland road, the defendant urged on his horse by shaking the reins. At the crossing he came down right upon Mr. Frere's horses, but that gentleman's coachman fortunately had his horses well in hand and turned them off, otherwise a collision would have taken place. Mr. Frere's carriage was stopped and his ghoawalla ran after defendant and caught him. Mr. Frere was of opinion that the defendant was driving rashly, and if he had not urged his horse in the manner described there would not have been the slightest danger. Mr. Frere stated that he was not desirous that the defendant should be severely punished; but he thought it right, in the interest of the public, and as rash and negligent driving was much too common amongst the natives of Bombay, to bring him before a Magistrate, in order that he might be cautioned against behaving in a similar manner again.

The defendant told a cock-and-bull story about his having begged Mr. Frere's pardon, and placed his turban at the honourable gentleman's feet; but he denied that he had driven rashly, and seemed to to take great credit to himself because there was no actual collision. This, however, was entirely providential, and in no way due to him, as he had done all he could to bring about a collision.

His Worship convicted the defendant, and said as Mr. Frere had requested that he might be leniently dealt with on the present occasion, he should only fine him in the sum of twenty rupees. He however, gave him a *takeed* to be very careful how he behaved in future, for should he ever again be brought before His Worship on a similar charge, he would be most severely punished.

On the interposition of Mr. Frere, the fine was eventually reduced to five rupees; the honorable gentleman remarking that this was the last time he should ever interfere on the side of leniency in a similar case.

Brutal Treatment of a Wife.—On Saturday last, the 21st instant, a Hindoo named Luxamon Govind was charged with assaulting his wife Wallee under the following aggravated circumstances:

According to the statement of the prosecutrix, it appeared that the prisoner was always in the habit of ill-treating her, and about eight days before the transaction, of which she now complained, she was afraid her life was in danger and therefore absconded from her home. She went to live with a man and woman of her caste in the neighbourhood, whither her husband followed her and took her home. He then tied her hands and legs together by means of a rope, placing her in a sitting posture. He then put a strong piece of bamboo under her knees, and slung her up to the rafters of the roof of the house. She remained thus hung up for several hours; she called out repeatedly, but no one came to her assistance. The wretch of a husband had also blindfolded her with a cloth; she ultimately became insensible from pain and fright, and was released from her perilous position by two Policemen who heard her calling out in the middle of the night as they were passing on their beat. She was then very much exhausted, and her arms and legs were swollen in consequence of the tightness of the ligatures. The poor woman suffered great pain when slung up to the roof, and begged and prayed of her ruffian husband to release her; but he refused to do so, and said he did not care if she were to die, nor if he were hanged for killing her.

The prosecutrix's statement was fully corroborated by the Policemen who released her, and His Worship, to mark his sense of the heinousness of the offence, on conviction sentenced the prisoner to four months' imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour.

A Juvenile Thief.—A small boy, only twelve years of age, named Jooma Abdool Rymon, was convicted of stealing fifty rupees in cash, the property of one Dhunjee Dawjee, on Friday last the 20th instant. The prosecutor was the prisoner's master, and the young vagabond made the money from a cash box and bolted with it in the middle of the night. The Police found the money on him when he was arrested. He was convicted on the clearest evidence and sentenced to receive ten stripes with a light rattan..

CORRESPONDENCE.

TAXES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I have lately read a good deal about taxes—in fact besides reading I am better acquainted with them in another way when I am required to put my hand to my pocket, and I don't like them on the whole; but I, as a reflecting animal, cannot help at times taxing the taxes out of existence in my mind, and have come to the impression that I am paying more than my neighbours. For instance, I pay taxes for my conveyance, not because I have no right to a conveyance, but simply, I imagine, to enable somebody to make roads and to keep them clear for the free working of my —what shall I call it?—dog cart will do very well: what if I cannot run my cart freely, why I suppose my tax is misapplied; no, that's not it. It is just this, Hurry's Homedase Cottondass has taken up two-thirds of the road in Marine Street, for his private use. He has now converted it into a garden, he stows cotton bales on it, and Copenhagen must be pulled in until a passage is made for him through this ocean of cotton.

Now, Sir, to my unsophisticated notions of right and wrong, it appears that, if Cottondass occupies the road, Cottondass must pay for it, and not

SHRAPNEL.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Those who have not already troubled themselves with this important subject should stand for about half an hour some evening on the beach opposite the Bombay Bank and there contemplate the objects that present themselves to view. The various equipages whirled past by valuable steeds from England and Arabia; the varied and rich costumes of those who congregate there; and then turn his attention to the pale cheeks of the Europeans who come to this spot absolutely to breathe fresh air, and then ask himself, I, the spectator, where are all these folks housed? For a reply, let him raise his eyes from the groups about him and there he will see standing before him a solid mass of angles and gables, into which very little air indeed finds its way, and offering an impenetrable barrier to the breeze that comes skimming over the waters of our picturesque bay; it may then very naturally occur to him to enquire why this dog-in-the-manger sort of monopoly of Nature's free gifts is permitted? Let the dweller in Rampart Row by all means enjoy as much fresh air as he can afford to pay for, but he should not be allowed to deprive those who must reside behind the front range of their fair share of a boon which no man has a right to refuse another.

Houses in the front row should not be built beyond a single storey, each succeeding row increasing in height so as to admit air into the loftier houses which should be erected towards the centre of the Fort. Wide streets ought to be marked out and cut at right angles to allow a free passage of air from S. W. to N. E and crosswise; indeed it would improve not only the appearance but the salubrity of the place if the streets ran between every second house, aye and have a space left between each house, which could be done by building houses facing outwards, the intervening space being sufficiently wide to be used for stabling horses and sheltering conveyances, carting or unloading wares, and for the performance of all work usually done in our airies at home.

Bombay requires to be almost rebuilt, the higgledy-piggledy masses of mud and tiles about us are neither wholesomely, nor ornamentally, laid out and must speedily give way to the improvements of the day. Aye, and now is the right time to prepare our schemes, money is plentiful, the possessors of this indispensable commodity are pretty well disposed to keep pace with the times and the requirements of civilization. All that is required is to fairly discuss what Bombay really does want to improve to beautify and to render it healthy; and in time—perhaps even before North and South America have decided their superiority—we may find our present suggestions so far matured that only odd cavities here and there remain to be filled up.

Before closing, let me remark in parenthesis on the sneer unconsciously rising on many a reader's lip, as he reads of picturesque Back Bay! Yes, I repeat it, Nature has given us a bay as magnificent as that of Naples; Art alone must be invoked to make our bay eclipse that of Ischia. Naturally the site in front of our town, but our ancestors called it the back—for everything is done left-handed in this country: and we must needs therefore continue to use this pleasant spot to bury our dead, to burn our dead, and to receive all our refuse. Aye, even the Tower of Silence, useful only as a means of putrifying the air we breathe, is tolerated, to windward of the residences of nearly 800,000 souls.

Reflecting on the absurdity of these arrangements, seeing the filth lying about our streets, and considering the comparatively equable number of deaths that occur annually, I incline to the belief that with forethought Bombay may yet be converted into one of the healthiest towns of India, if not the most magnificent city of Asia.

SALUS POPULI.

THE HOUSE ASSESSMENT IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Mr. Connon is stated to have said "that properties were much under-assessed for Municipal rates." I say so, too, and can hardly want better authority for the assertion than the assurance of the Assessor himself to that effect. We have his assurance that he had all confidence that the ensuing assessment would exceed the last by two lacs of rupees; the Assessor himself stated that at a late meeting of the Bench. He expects to raise the assessment by two-fifths or nearly one-half between the last assessment and the next. The rise in rents we are informed, has been, and is, now going on with pretty steady and cooling strides for many years. It first began when the assessment was raised from 5 to 7½ per cent. before the present Assessor's assumption of the office—when in innumerable instances landlords put on from 25 to 50 per cent. to cover the extra 2½ per cent. of the assessment. The Assessor puts a very jaunty tone into his statement—a style which is resorted to by some men with a weak case. The steady rise in rents may be said to have been going on principally during the present Assessor's tenure of office, and he does not tell us how much of the increase in the assessment which he shows, has been due to the building operations which have been going on during the same period. What with new buildings and adding to old ones those operations have been something enormous of late years. The amount which the new buildings that have risen on Malabar Hill alone, would properly add to the assessment, within the time I allude to, would be no mean proportion of the boasted increase, and the same sort of thing has been going on in a smaller degree all over the island. Now the new buildings have either added to the assessment or they have not. We must take for granted that they have, and that the Assessor's records show monthly, weekly, or daily when they have been added, and the Assessor could have informed the Bench without lengthening his statement—for there was much in it of loss consequence which he might have omitted—how much of his increase for, say, the last four years was due to new buildings and additions to old ones, and how much to his augmentation of valuations of existing rentals. Such a statement it must have been in his power to have made; such a statement would have been of the greatest importance for or against the value of his figures; and, therefore, such a statement should have formed a part of his paper which he read before the Bench on the 16th instant (May). But no such statement is made and the Bench are left in the dark as to how much of the difference between 305,960 for 1860 and 356,963 for 1863 may be put down to the Assessor's correct performance of his duty. There is an increase of Rs. 50,000 in three years, which of all the years that Bombay has existed are probably the most notable three years for the increase of new buildings and the raising of the rents of the old and existing ones. Now of this wonderful increase of half a lakh of rupees in so notable a period, and which the Assessor wants the public to give him credit for as the increase of the rate according to augmented valuations, the public and the Justices know nothing, except that it is an increase. The question is, how much of it is for assessments on increased values and how much for new buildings? But suppose that the whole 50,000 were an increased value, can any one at this meeting or in this island take that as representing the rise in the value of property here in those three years? The idea is preposterous. By going back far enough Mr. Dossabhoy shows that the assessment has been "nearly doubled." That would be open to any one in any similar position where the thing in question had existed long enough; but we are looking into a very recent period, and Mr. D. should not draw to his own credit the augmentations of his predecessors (although it be only three years to add to his own four) just for the pleasant sound of that "nearly doubled," which "nearly doubled" is a great stretch, for it wants fully forty thousand rupees to make it "nearly doubled." But this is not the unfortunate part of the Assessor's defensive (not to say offensive) statement. Figures are a very superior weapon, but a weapon that may be taken up by any one after you have put it down. It may be the two-handed sword of Richard I. or the superlatively delicate weapon of Alladin which drops a piece of gauge from its edge in two parts by an imperceptible movement of the hand, but that depends on the turn of the wrist. Now Mr. Dossabhoy's sharp edged weapon in the shape of the amount of the assessment for each of the last eight years, and after flourishing which before the eyes of the Justices he exclaims "You have here a proof of the vigilance and care with which the assessment is made," turns out to be a two-edged weapon and the edge which he holds towards the Justices is dull and ineffective as compared to the other. By going back four years beyond his own four years, he gets at that glorious "nearly doubled," but he shows that whereas during the last three years of great rise in rents, the increase in the assessment has averaged only Rs. 17,668, the average increase during the previous four years was Rs. 26,759; and yet can any one deny that the last three or four years have been a period of continuous rise in the value of property, and that the previous three or four years were comparatively stagnant? Or if, instead of putting period against period, we take an average of all the years' assessments given by Mr. D., we still have the sharp edge against the Assessor. Thus:

Average of the seven years' increase shown by Mr. Dossabhoy. ..... Rs. 22,577.

Average of our Assessor's increase during the three most important years..... Rs. 17,668.

What will be said and thought of these contrasts? Mr. D.'s sentence beginning "Section 10 of Act XXV. of 1858" would lead one to suppose that he was ignorant of the amendment of that Act by Act XX. of 1860. The latter makes the assessment leviable yearly or quarterly, and as the former makes it leviable in advance, it is not apparent that it cannot be collected till the first three quarters have elapsed. If the rate may be assessed either yearly or quarterly, and is recoverable in advance, it may be recovered in advance either quarterly or yearly as it is assessed.

A little further on Mr. D. deals with the question of rise in the price of property in 1863, but he makes a mistake in taking that period when the money market and the whole financial world went mad, and absurdly high fancy prices were paid for a few properties by men who seemed to think that henceforth Bombay was to be for ever glutted with money, and that like shares, pay what price you would, a higher price was sure to be obtained on selling. Those fancy prices served the purpose of a convenient, but no valid, lever to have elected the Assessor to jump at them unless he found that tenants could be got to pay commensurate fancy rents. It was the known rents or ascertained values that he had to be guided by. The comparatively few instances of fancy selling prices which would not bring corresponding rents he had nothing to do with; and what he takes hold of as an argument only weakens his case.

(I think Mr. Connon did not state that the assessment for 1863 should have been double or treble that for 1862, but double or trebles what it was: and that it should be double there is hardly room to doubt.)

Mr. Dossabhoy's words looked very like ignorance of the law when he spoke of Act XXV. of 1858; but here comes a passage where his ignorance of it or of the reading is unmistakeable: "Most of the valuable buildings are held on lease, and as no enhanced rents have been paid, the assessment upon them would remain the same." That is written by the head of a department which is supposed to, and must, have read Sect. IV. of Act XXV. of 1856, which runs thus:—

"The estimated gross annual rent at which the houses, buildings, and lands liable to the rate might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, or to such tenant at the option of the rate, be held and deemed to be the annual value of such houses, buildings, and lands."

Now in many cases the lessee has to pay the rate. Is he to benefit in the matter of the rate at the expense of the public and in the face of the law? In such cases the lease does or should bind the lessee to pay any rise in the rate which may occur, which is not hard on him seeing that he still escapes with the under-value rent. If the lessor fails and protects himself it is not the fault of the law.

It is well for the Assessor to ascertain what rent a tenant may pay, if he need that aid to a proper valuation, but he is not bound by that rent, whether it be higher or lower than the true value should command.

So far the Assessor wrote to the Commissioners "a new assessment of every individual property is imperatively necessary owing to the immense rise in the value and rental of property"; and in the same letter he also wrote: "Owing to the sudden and great rise in the rental of business, rising short of a general revision of all the houses and land in Bombay for the next year will suffice." The Commissioners were so difficult to move or the Assessor was so tickled with the idea, that he resolved to give it to them twice in three months (the shadow of a shade more than once for every year that the measure had been needed. It could have been put through one or two extra changes in the wording.

It is hardly necessary to justify the assertion that "the assessment has never been honestly levied," because the main question is confined to a recent and remarkable period. But the assertion was not "purely calumnious." From 1845 to 1858 a period of thirteen years, a deduction of 10 per cent. from the annual value each property was made in the face of the clearest wording of the legislation of the Imperial Parliament, and there are many men now in the Commission of the Peace who are probably liable to make good to the Municipal Fund that 10 per cent. on their thirteen years' assessments. It might not amount to more than two lacs of rupees, but it would come at a very opportune time, and might serve the double propose of conscience money and are offering to the demon of discord who set the Americans slaughtering each other and burning cotton, thereby starving Lancashire and surfeiting Bombay with gold mohurs and all the luxuries of this world. That under-assessment was a sacrifice of the right principle in the interest of the Bench of Justices. Whether or not there was any further under-assessment in other interests may be guessed at by the head clerk of the department, who had never drawn more than Rs. 30 per month *as pay*, retiring as a man of property is wont to retire. The office is better paid now: and with higher pay should come higher morals.

Mr. D.'s statement, seeing that he is supposed to have all the minutiæ of the internal economy of his office at his fingers' ends, seems to be a very lame one, for there is not a single point in it to which this rejoinder has not demolished or weakened. It is not in the power of any Justice or any one else unconnected with the duty to go over the island and detect all the under-assessments, but Mr. D. with all the power in his hands has utterly failed to show ground for confidence in his recent assessments. How absurd are his concluding written words: "There is no foundation for the statement that property is or has been underrated," when contrasted with his spoken words that the next assessment is two-fifths larger than

Bombay, 19th May. THE LAST.

MORNING CALLS.

(From the Bombay Saturday Review, May 21.)

There are some who look upon morning calls as a tiresome and distressing necessity; others who consider them a simple waste of time; and others again who really disapprove of them, and put down all the scandal and mischief-making to the chatting and gossiping that take place at these morning interviews. These charges are scarcely fair. Visits of any kind may be tiresome and disagreeable if people are quite unsuited to each other, if they can find no point of mutual interest, if they have not tact to yield to circumstances, and study their companions, or if they are so imbued with the spirit of a hermit as to prefer solitude to society, their own society to that of others. We do not say that people may not be sometimes better employed than in making calls, but the time so spent is, probably, often less wasted than it would be if there were no calls to pay. A few minutes chat on any rational or interesting subject must be a profitable break in upon the novel-reading, and crochet work or cigar-smoking that fill up many hours in the life of Anglo-Indians. And we have yet to learn that talk must of necessity be scandal or that the talk taking place at a morning call is worse, and more objectionable, than that which passes at a bandstand, or at an evening party, or a dinner-party, or a church door, or any other place where people meet together.

Surely many of those who object to sociability of one kind and another must do so thoughtlessly, for if we were to attend to all the objections urged we should have to live the life of recluses, to give up almost all association with our fellow beings, and lose the advantages of society. We should begin to live hard, material, selfish lives, to take little thought for more than the mere wants of the day, and become in all probability coarse and sensual. Balls and Evening Parties necessitate late hours, and we can well believe that there are many who cannot stand late hours in India. There are some, too, who cannot bear heavy meals late in the day, and they look upon dinner parties as objectionable, and too often suffer afterwards from attending them. But these objection do not apply to morning calls in themselves. If they also are to be condemned we must be content to live unsociable and almost solitary lives.

Morning calls are sometimes only introductory, and intended to lead to further intercourse, and sometimes they serve to fill up the gaps in our hospitality, and to keep us acquainted with the doings and well being of our friends. We should think that even very delicate ladies would not suffer from a morning drive in a shut up carriage, for the payment of two or three calls. There are many who would probably derive more benefit from the change of scene and air, than harm from the fatigue. Some of our modern philosophers recommend exposure to the sun, and trace the evils that the English in India suffer from to the precautions that they take. We do not go altogether with them, but we do think that people are a little too frightened of the sun, and shut themselves up till they are both delicate and hypochondriac, suffering more from loneliness and apprehension than from the unavoidable evils of the climate. To many of these the mild exertion and dissipation of half a dozen calls a week during the season, would prove highly beneficial.

But while we maintain that such calls are not injurious in hygienic point of view, and not very likely to produce any moral ill, we must admit that they are perhaps often vapid and uninteresting, and that they become little else than a bore from the absence of anything like conversation that marks too many of them. You send in your card, you enter, you are asked to take a seat, you feel at a loss for something to say, you ventured a remark upon the weather, one or two questions are put perhaps on one side or the other, and after an awkward pause you rise and take your leave, and feel that you have escaped. It would be well if this were remedied, if guest and hostess were prepared with something to say, if something like rational conversation could be counted upon. It is an evil to feel awkward and to look stupid, but this is not an absolute necessity of a morning call; and it would be a greater evil if this means of communication were done away with altogether. It is perhaps in first calls chiefly that this shyness and difficulty are experienced; when people become more acquainted they are likely to find increased facilities of conversation. In this as in other things practice is perhaps the best teacher. The old Indian custom of gentlemen on their arrival at a station driving round and calling on all the ladies is a good one, and it is to be regretted that it seems to be dying out. Europeans surrounded by the people of the country, and cut off from most of their home ties and associations, ought to be acquainted with, and interested in, one another. It would be a great pity to live apart in this country as Englishmen too often do in England. It is not desireable there, where there are more public amusements, and out-door sport and exercise, and where people have generally more family connections, but in a country where all these things are wanting seclusion is not good for either mind or body. Ladies suffer particularly from want of society in India. They have no office to go to, no very pressing duties to discharge, no public question to take an interest in, scarcely any meetings to attend, or local funds to manage, or schools to visit, or charities to superintend. Time must hang heavy on their minds if not on their hands, for needlework, and painting, and music offer them little real occupation, and even the care of young children is not perfectly engrossing. It often happens that they cannot get many books to read. Dining out and ball going entail trouble and expense, and late hours cannot always be borne. Perhaps a pleasant chat, such as might be had in making and receiving a few calls, is the easiest and best means of diversion. We must say too that women seem generally less at a loss for something to say, and to them, therefore, a morning call is less irksome. We have met with several ladies who complained much of the monotony and weariness of passing whole days alone indoors, and with one or two who would gladly change places with the lords of creation for the sake of having an office to go to, and regular work to do. Many of those who require a to change England are probably less broken down by the climate than by lonelinss, listlessness, and ennui.

There is a class of people too to whom morning calls would be a real blessing. Ladies who are alone at some sanitarium, and little known or invited out, and those who from limited means are unable to mix in society, would often be glad of a half hour's chat with one of their own sex. It occasionally happens that a lady who has been carefully reared, and well educated, may find herself from her position, or her poverty scarcely included in the world here, and condemned to lead a life of isolation. Such persons might be sought out, the benefit of a little friendly sympathy would sometimes save them from both mental and physical suffering. If these calls which are not likely to lead to any interchange of hospitality, cannot fairly be classed among those required by the rules of society, they may be entered under the head of mercy, for they would often bless both giver and receiver.

There are some who make a toil of calling, who keep an account as strictly as a debit and credit account, and go hither and thither, rather because they ought than because they would. Of course there is some method in these things and the world's rules are not to be broken with impunity, but we doubt whether much benefit is derived from this rigid discharge of duty.

Some people let their calls accumulate, and make an effort and pay them off at once, doing as many, perhaps, as twelve or fifteen in a morning. We heard a lady boast once of having got through eighteen, but the houses she said, lay very close together, and some of the people were not at home. Surely it must have been for ladies of this class that the very thin cards were invented, a great number of which can be put into an ordinary card case. But hurrying in this way from house to house must be heavy and fatiguing work. It is making a business of what ought to be a pleasure. We should think too the lady caller who goes at this rate will have her brain in a whirl by the time she gets home again, and be apt to forget whether it was Mrs A. or Mrs B. who made such and such a statement, a thing that is not unlikely to set people by the ears. She must have a copious miscellany of information in her head, but we doubt whether it can all be disentangled, arranged, and parcelled out, so as to be useful to herself and her friends.

Some ladies have a great objection to being called on in the afternoon, formal or ceremonious calls ought not to be made then. We do not know whether any call ought to be made in the afternoon without an apology. Calls are looked upon as especially morning calls, there are fixed hours for them, and if made later than the orthodox hour some reason for the liberty should be assigned. The best reason that can be given is inability to bear going out in the sun. It becomes in fact a question whether it would not be desirable to make the afternoon the time for calling, either altogether, or at least during the hot season. But then the hours should be known, and they should be sufficiently early not to interfere with the drive. Afternoon callers are too apt to do that. It is not pleasant to have them drive up when one's carriage is ordered, or even at the door, come in, and sit talking for some fifteen or twenty minutes. By this time, probably, the sun is setting, and the beauty of the day is gone. Calls at five or six o'clock may be a great intrusion. At this time people are generally preparing to go out, and before five those who indulge in a siesta might be caught napping. The only thing that could prevent these inconveniences would be to have a time fixed at which people might be expected, and to have afternoon calls become so general as to supersede Morning Calls.

There is an amusing Interlude called "a morning call" which is frequently played in London, and occasionally by amateurs in this country, but it does not turn exactly upon the usual incidents of a morning call. The plot is that a sporting gentleman, Sir Edward Ardent, goes from a country house to call upon a very bewitching widow, Mrs. Chillingtone; having laid a bet with the guests staying in the house to vanquish the widow and then jilt her, in punishment for the unrequited love she has made so many feel. This is a rather dangerous game, and the widow, who has received intimation from a female friend of the trap laid for her, puts forth her greatest blandishments, conquers the valiant squire, accuses him of the trick he intended to play her, and makes him so ashamed that he urges in earnest the offer he had at first intended only in jest. And she accepts him in earnest too. It is a slight enough plot, the widow and the squire are the only actors in it, but it is not unnatural, it gives scope for a good deal of clever and pleasant dialogue, and is generally well received.

Such morning calls as this are not likely to be often paid, but there is something amusing and farcical about morning calls sometimes though they do not go to this length. For instance, when gentlemen go together to make first calls, the two or three cards are sent in, and the gentlemen are seen, but it is not easy to ascertain which is Mr. Brown and which Mr. Smith. And yet one may be liked, and the other or others not much liked. If only one is to be invited afterwards a mistake may be made, and the invite may possibly be directed to the wrong man. Then again, when people write their cards, and write them so illegibly as names, of all things, often are written, a man may get spoken to, and spoken of, by a name that is perfectly unknown to him. We heard of an instance where an *Ir* was mistaken for an initial K, a note was written with this change in the name, and yet, strange to say, it found the individual for whom it was intended. We have known some other droll mistakes about calls and visiting cards, some instances where people have called upon and seen a person for whom the call was not intended, and have not discovered the error till afterwards; and even cases where a wrong card has been by an oversight sent in. It must be unpleasant, and embarassing, to be addressed as Mr. Jones if your real name is Robinson; or to have letters sent to you with the superscription "Brown" if you are entitled to write yourself "Keown." Very funny dialogues at cross purposes might arise if the identity of the person addressed was quite misunderstood, and a lady entering her drawing-room to receive a stranger, and finding instead a well known old friend, would certainly be startled and surprised. No doubt a clever writer might finding such misadventures plots for plays of the light description of the morning call we have referred to.

BENGAL.

We were not till now, aware that hurricanes could blow and perform apparent miracles of power and strength within, es of a few score miles of us, and without our hearing anything whatever of these occurrences for weeks, perhaps, without even our hearing of them at all; but such is actually the case. On the 30th ultimo, a cyclone swept over the railway line between Azimgunge and Nulhatee, blowing a carriage containing about eighty people over, and on the East Indian Railway seventy waggons were blown out of a siding at Raneegunge, although the wheels were "skidded." The driver of the up-passenger train forcibly stopped them, and managed to stop them quietly; but; a second batch was afterwards blown out; and the driver not being able to see them on account of the dust storm, they ran into the tail of the first lot, and crushed twelve waggons. Fortunately, we believe no lives were lost in these terrific "rushes," but they must have swept further across the country, it is quite possible that we may yet hear of damage from them. Can this cyclone have crossed to the westward, and helped to disable the *Candia*, which must have been caught in the hurricane and nearly lost about, or soon after, the 30th ultimo, to still have to proceed the steamer got back to Aden on the 3rd? Very little heed seems to be taken here of noticing and registering the dates of storms, and other such meteorological occurrences; or else such facts as we have detailed above could not occur without being noticed in the public papers; and it is very probable that many such take place which are never heard of at all.—*Hurkaru, May 16.*

The week closes in our Money Market with a generally healthy tone, and a marked easier tendency. The supply of money is abundant, and fully equal to any ascertained or probable requirements on account of our local market. Short loans are readily procurable at 1 and 2 per cent. below the Bank rates. The Bombay market continues to excite considerable caution, but the tenor of advances has recently indicated, that the extreme pressure has been surmounted there. Money must still be wanted, in large sums, in Bombay, before the close of the shipping season. There is a large supply of uncoined Bullion at the Bombay Mint, and which, with late remittances from England, will suffice to tide over the remainder of the season, without any serious re-action on this market, as was reasonably expected and guarded against. Our Local Banks have not as yet, in any great degree relaxed the caution which has been observed throughout, and since, the crisis. This course has materially strengthened the healthful tone of business which now prevails. Speculation progresses, and always will, with anything to speculate with. It is, however, narrowed into sounder limits. In Government Securities a little excitement prevailed at the beginning of the week, and Rs. 14-10 per cent. premium was reached for five and a half per cent paper. There was not much business done, and the price has again fallen under the general want of animation amongst the dealers. There is not much apparent confidence in the present enhanced prices. Large amounts of paper are pledged by the dealers to the various mercantile firms. Improved loan shortly are eagerly looked for from Bombay. The "main stay" of the market is, however, "the Government going to buy." In the share market the Banks of Bengal, and National Bank shares have chiefly monopolised public notice. The fluctuation in the prices of these stocks has been most extraordinary. Bank of Bengal from 13,700 to 13,000 and back to 14,000 for old shares; for new, from Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 8,500 each. These are high prices. We have the best faith in the managing direction of the Bank's affairs, but with its highest dividends we cannot see the gain on these transactions, beyond their speculative worth. National Bank shares have recovered from the extraordinary depression which has so long marked the quotations for them. A fortnight ago, buyers neglected them at Rs. 10 to 15 discount per share. No one cared to take them, apparently. Within the last two days, an eager inquiry has advanced prices to Rs. 25 per share premium.—*Id.*

We hear that the small pox has broken out very virulently amongst the Khonds in the Hill tracts of Orissa. Many casualties are reported, and the people will have it that the Deity is angry at the discontinuance of the Meriah sacrifices, and in the usual illogical habit of belief among savages, imagine that punishment has fallen on the people who are not guilty of the supposed disobedience, the British government, in fact, being the real culprit.—*Englishman, May 16.*

We have lately seen some dies and tools discovered by the detective Police at Howrah. There appears to be a nest of coiners and forgers established there, who have at last been detected. The dies for the old Persian legend of Shah Alum were very well executed but the head of Queen Victoria was a failure, and could never deceive any one accustomed to the coin. We learn, however, one curious fact that these coiners make good gold mohurs, which they sell at such a profit that it is better and safer to make them of full weight of pure gold than to attempt to debase them. They can purchase gold at 16-4 to 17 per tola, and coin imitation old gold mohurs of full weight which they sell for 19 to 21 rupees in the bazar. The profit is so great that there is no necessity for debasing the quality of the gold. Surely when this is the case, the time has come for Government to renew its attempts at a gold currency. When it is profitable, for the makers of spurious coin to strike off gold coin of full weight, so sell at a large profit the time has clearly come for a Government to pay and receive gold coinage. But we do not see any necessity for making it the standard coin. The demand is so great in India for the precious metals, that gold would for many years to come, be hoarded by the Natives instead of silver.—*Id., May 17.*

But, after all, the most exciting event of the week has been a speech on the Magisterial Bench from Mr. John Blessington Roberts. In this season of the year Mr. Roberts is in fact a public benefactor, having afforded a subject for four different leading articles. The circumstances of his distinguishing himself are briefly these;—Mrs. Gomez says she is the wife of Mr. Gomez; but she objectes to live with him because the said Mr. Gomez, being Mahomedan in his tendencies, offers the shelter of his roof to a lady willing to perform the duties of a wife without the ceremonial encumbrance. Not liking to make one in a trio of this nature, Mrs. Gomez applies for separate maintenance, whereupon Mr. Roberts wants to know why she is so particular. "Why can't you live with your husband and his friend?" says the patriarchal Magistrate. "Such things are very common in Calcutta." "But I won't," argues the lady, complaining very much that the liberal-minded Archon [illegible] Only, if it be found that your husband i[illegible]

to have you to live with him, it will be extremely doubtful whether you will get your separate maintenance." This was touching, Mrs. Gomez in a still more tender point than the mere fact of living with an unfaithful husband, and she left the Court saying she was quite willing to live with her husband. But the words used by Mr. Roberts did not fall to the ground. A report appeared in the next morning's *Englishman*, and on the following day both that paper and the *Hurkaru* "pitched into" Mr. Roberts. This was too much. He had borne all sorts of newspaper comments for years in silence, but this he could not stand, and so the worthy Magistrate wrote a letter to each paper. These were duly published, and the only apparent result is a proof that the present state of Mr. Roberts is like that of the man who, having got rid of seven devils and been duly swept and garnished, suddenly found himself re-let to the same devils, plus seven considerably noisier tenants. In fact, Mr. Roberts had much better have let the matter stand, and probably now he thinks so himself. As for the morality question enough has been said about it. Mr. Gomez possibly thought that he was no worse than Abraham, Isaac, or Jacob, and the accommodating lady friend also possibly thought that her conduct was no worse than that of Leah's handmaid, requested to join Jacob's family circle by Mrs. Jacob herself.—*Englishman's Weekly Journal.*

NEW ZEALAND.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

ATTACK UPON ORAKAU PA, WITH LOSS OF FOUR KILLED AND FOURTEEN WOUNDED.

CAPTAIN RING OF THE 18TH DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

By way of Sydney we have a week's later news from Auckland.

The following epitome of war news of the week appears in the Auckland *Weekly News* of the 2nd current. That journal says:—

No general movement has been made since our issue of the 26th ultimo by our army at Pukerimu against the rebel pas.

A successful reconnoisance has however, taken place, guns and stores have been brought up from Ngaruawahia by water, and one of our steamers has gone up to within three miles of the enemy's fortifications, which are still occupied in great force by the Waikato Maories have apparently determined to make a stand.

A telegram received last night, states that a pa at Orakau had been attacked, unfortunately with considerable loss on our side.

Last Saturday we were enabled to announce that our army had, on Tuesday afternoon previous, advanced to the position it now occupies, within seven miles of the stronghold at Maungatautari. Details have now been received in the letters of the newspaper correspondents at the Front. The movement was effected in two bodies, one under General Cameron, marching from Te Awamutu, and the other commanded by Colonel Chapman, advancing from Ngaruawahia. No opposition was offered to either detachment on the march, though it would seem that there were several places in the route favourable for resistance.

The force marching from Te Awamutu which started early on Tuesday morning, was made up of 620 men of the 70th, 190 marines and Naval Brigade, 25 Defence Force, and about 20 artillerymen and engineers—over 1000 men. They marched in an easterly direction towards the Horatiu, passing through a fine country, and seeing two deserted pas on the route. At the Maungahukahuka stream, about nine miles south of Kirikiriroa, they effected a junction with Colonel Chapman's force from Ngaruawahia, composed of drafts from the 18th and 70th Regiments, and Colonial Defence corps —in all, 400 men. This contingent had left Ngaruawahia on Monday morning, and remained at Kirikiriroa on Monday night. The line of march had been nearly that of the Horatiu River, and the steamers Avon and Koheroa accompanied the troops with the baggage. The combined force then advanced to Pukerimu, where the steamers also arrived at six in the evening.

Nothing was done that night, but next morning (Wednesday) a reconnoitring expedition was made towards the pas, which advanced to within twelve hundred yards of the nearest. There were two redoubts, one considerably higher than the other, and General Cameron and staff preceded by a small body of the Forest Rangers, pushed up to about 400 yards of the higher pa, and after observations had been made, the troops returned to camp.

A good many shots were fired from the lower pa at the troops, and also from the higher pa at the General and staff, but without effect. The rebel flag was also hoisted, and a defiant war dance gone through on the parapets. Both redoubts are said to look very formidable, though they have not so many rifle pits as at Pa te Rangi and Piko Piko.

The Koheroa steamed up the river a distance of six miles, when she was stopped by a rock in the stream, at a point about three miles from the rebel fortifications, which will be the place to which stores can be brought by water transport. Both steamers then went down the river to bring up heavy artillery from Ngarnawahia.

On the 24th the main body of the 70th Regiment marched from Te Awamutu to reinforce the army at Pukerimu. Two 8-inch mortars and two 10 inch, two 32 and two 24 pounder howitzers, and five 12 pound Armstrongs have been taken up by water to Pukerimu, with large quantities of shot and shell.

Great activity prevails in the rebel camp, and long lines of rifle pits are being thrown up as an additional defence to the already strong position of the most vulnerable points in their position. Many straggling parties of natives have been seen lurking about, and an attack was made some days ago from an ambush, on one of our orderlies, between Pukerimu and Te Awamutu, but he and a companion escaped the shots fired at them, though one of their horses was killed on the spot and the other mortally wounded. Both men mounted the wounded horse, and the poor animal, bleeding from seven wounds, did not fall till it had taken its riders beyond the reach of danger.

A letter dated on Thursday last tells of further ambushes and of several narrow escapes from the Maories lurking in the bush.

It seems to be generally expected in camp that operations will very shortly be commenced against the rebel fortifications—possibly, from their great strength, by way of sap.

At daylight on Thursday morning General Carey attacked Orakau—a position taken up by the Maories about seven miles from Te Awamutu (from which the advance was made), and four from Kihikihi. The pa was too strong to be rushed, and a sap was commenced when the news left. Captain Ring, 18th Regiment, had been dangerously wounded; Captain Fisher, of the 40th Regiment, slightly wounded, and four men killed and wounded.

A reinforcement of 300 men had been sent from Pukerimu.

The Koheroa and Avon have made a second trip from Ngaruawahia to Pukerimu, and take up a quantity of ammunition, including 150,000 rounds of Enfield cartridges. They had returned for a supply of shot.

An important success has been achieved at Taranaki by the capture of the Kaitake Pa and several soldiers' wives and children.

On Monday, 21st ultimo, two companies of the 57th regiment and two companies of bushrangers marched down to the Oakura redoubt, which is near the place where the unsuccessful skirmish took place a few weeks ago. On the Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday following, expeditions were made from this redoubt, and several small pas were taken with slight resistance. Colonel Warre having learned that the Ngatiruanuis were coming to reinforce the defenders of the Kaitake Pa, determined immediately to attack it. This was done, and the enemy easily driven out of the pa with slight loss on our side—four men wounded. The fire of the Armstrong guns upon the defence is described as most effective. Kaitake has been garrisoned by a detachment of soldiers, and a redoubt built. This success at the present time is important, and will impress the Southern natives with the conviction that they cannot expect to hold out against our troops. We anticipate to hear fresh news of an important character from Taranaki at an early date.

It is with great pleasure we hear that Colonel Nixon has sufficiently recovered to be removed to Auckland. The gallant officer arrived yesterday in an ambulance cart, accompanied by Lieutenant St. Hill, and was taken to his own house, where he will be attended, we believe, by his private physician, Dr. Goldsboro. Colonel Nixon has, we believe, suffered much since the unfortunate injury he received in the engagement with the rebels, but he has a soldier's consolation—that of

1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.
334 Sattara, Kutlick, Nixon & Co. (c. 1. May 18)
1161 Simoom, Murphy—Ashburner, Bell & Co. (c. 1. Apr 12)
1161 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co. (c. 1. May 2)
1071 Sea King—P. of Wales S. Co., Limited. (c. 1. May 19)
1075 Statelic, Campbell—Coupland & Co. (c. 1. April 28)
1227 Strongbow, Coombe—R. Shippard & Co. (c. 1. May 23)
1101 Shannon, Dunbar—W. Nicol & Co.
1432 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—J. Clover & Co. (c. 1. April 7)
1498 Thunderbolt, Wetherell—Q. S. O. Co. (c. 1. May 25)
1349 Unaus, Geal—Dinsha Hanjee & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 24)
1259 Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co.
1012 Vicksburg, Scott.
359 Walsenc, Fillan—Finlay Clark & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

808 Louisa, Tillman—Framjee Dubash.

FOR HAVRE.

1861 Ceres, Cochrane—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. April 1.)
665 Gertrude—Macindoe, Rogers & Co.
531 Hurkara, Helps—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1326 Swiftsure, Mayhew—Wallace & Co.

ST. THOMAS FOR ORDERS.

732 Sultana, Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

959 Avabhoy, Marr—John Clover & Co. (c. 1. March 13.)
1016 Diamond, Sang.
Futelhoi Aziz—Mootc.
453 Splendid—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
808 Vittoria, Martin—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.

FOR MADRAS.

45 James Seddon, Jeffries—W.A. Graham & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1590 John Stuart, Lemon—B. F. Cama & Co.

FOR MOULMAIN.

461 Harvest Home (A), Vicken—

FOR BATAVIA.

569 Almonde, Sims—Volkart Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

731 Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.

NOT FIXED.

775 Adelaide, Richardson—Wallace & Co.
Albatross, Nemeth.
Atic, Rahemon, Jones.
952 Admiral, Smith.
964 Ann Buckle, Lyle—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
1031 Annie, Barker.
175 Anne Royden, Affleck—Lyon Brothers & Co.
368 Atalanta, Lostos.
679 Asteroid, Gardener.
1035 Bavalaw, Hughes—John Clover & Co.
1403 Birmingham—B. H. Cama & Co.
1081 Clifton Belle, Bird—Coupland & Co.
1299 Challenge, Lord—W. Nicol & Co.
1069 Culloden, Slater—W. Nicol & Co.
649 Euphemus, Profumo.
1143 Ellen Stuart, Lyons—J. W. Wright & Co.
819 Eloisa, Philpott.
364 Fatal Carrim—H. M. Sedick.
994 Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co.
624 Fort William, Castle.
848 Gertrude, Spedding—Grey & Co.
1197 Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co.
1353 Herefordshire, Lloyd—Latham & Co.
1197 Herald, McGarth—Lawrence & Co.
1319 Indus, Hicks, P. & O. Co.
646 Jessie Coffin, Coffin—Coupland & Co.
361 Marie Leonie—Joseph.
776 Matheran, Allen—J. W. Wright & Co.
776 Monarchy, Day—Mahomed.
521 Morning Star, Taverner—Dossa Cirpall & Co.
517 Ningpo, Miners.
833 Nydia, Pearson—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
Nada (s), Mathes—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1062 Ontario Vellacott—Ewart, Latham & Co. (In dock)
606 Pearl, Browne—H. M. Sedick.
794 Robert Small, Darke—Forbes & Co.
396 Rory O'Moore, Cowasjee & Manockjee.
1009 Sebastian Cabot, Steele—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.
395 Sturdy (s)—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1614 Sedberg, Robert—M. Pandoorang.
370 Southern Cross, Milman.
1160 Southern Belle, Danneston,—W. Nicol & Co.
Sydenham, Harding.
Thule, Caroline—B. H. Cama & Co.
Thule (s)
1294 Tweed—Leckie & Co.
Yarra, Teasdale—Ewart, Latham & Co.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS—May 15, *Vigo*, MacFarlane, from Greenock 29th Nov., touched at Capetown 18th March; *Athelstan*, Potter, from Mauritius 20th April; *Armenian*, Mitchell, from Sydney 8th March; *Sandringham*, Escott, from Akyab 7th May; *Countess of Elgin*, Bews, from Mauritius 15th April; and *Celenie*, Chauffoun, from Bourbon 27th January.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANG

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 1 1/15d.
Do. Credits	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 3/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	99½
Do.	30 days' sight ...	98¾
Do.	60 do. ...	97½
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	98
China	60 Do. do. ...	221 to 223

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	255 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	250	.....	78 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	.....	45 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 pr. ct.	137 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank ...	500	6 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	160 pr. ct. pm. [incdg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	237 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn.	120	.....	165 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	.....	39 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	.....	.....	[nominal.
East India Bank ...	.....	.....	18 per ct.
	.....	.....	11 per ct.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,067	575 do.	Rs. 13,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited ...			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 55,000 pr. share.
1 A Share... ...	6,000	430	
1 B Share... ...	4,000	170	
4 C Shares... ...	6,000	.....	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares.....	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 34,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co...	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 2,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			[nominal.
Consolidated Stock	218-3-9	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 450 prem.
East India Press Co.	200	.....	Rs. 4,800
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 13,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 65 pm.
Bombay Warehouse.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 4,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association...	750	.....	Rs. 400 pm.
Princeof Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).....	250	.....	8 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.....	250	.....	500 prem.
Bombay Gas Co. ...	50	.....	8 pr. ct. no m.
East India Cotton Agency	50	.....	5½ per ct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan....	...	98
,, Loan 1835-36 ...	...	965
,, Loan 1842-43 ...	...	
,, Loan 1854-55 ...	...	
New Five per Cent. Loan ...		104¾
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan...		113¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes.....	,, 10
Spanish Dollars.....	,, 210
Carolus	,, 210
Mexican Dollars.....	,, 230
German Crowns.....	,, 214½
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 191½
Bar Silver	,, 105-8
Gold Leaf.....	,, 16-6

PRICES CURRENT (23rd May 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba Per candy.

New Broach and Surat (ready.)...	Rs. 590	
New Dhollera, (ready.) ...	,, 580 to 585	
New Bhownuggur, (ready.) ...	,, 580 to 585	
New Oomrawuttee	,, 515 to 525	
New Dharwar Hangwad	,, 540 to 545	
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 520 to 525	
New Veeravul	,, 510 to 515	
New Khandesh	,, 500 to 505	
New Poratabee	,, 510 to 515	
New Accote	,, 555 to 560	
New Mangalore.....	,, 505 to 515	
New Hinghungant	,, 630 to 635	

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,450.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ... at Rs. 6 2 to 6 4 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... ,, 6 4
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ..... ,, 32 to 34.
,, ,, ,, 33 to 34.
Niger ..... ,, 27 to 28 Nominal.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.
The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—
Six months' sight..... 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
Three ,, ,, ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Two ,, ,, ... 2s. 0½d. do.
One ,, ,, ... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 2s. 0⅛d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 2s. 0d. do.
Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may present the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, thenotice of withdrawal will generally be disputed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the termsof Fixed Deposits, ongiving one month's notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the rate allowed for deposits of minimumamt of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.
Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"
F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless on terms to be specially arranged.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized.
On interest or dividend ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission charged.
Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—
6 months' sight (not under £250) at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 2s. 1¼d. ,,
3 Do. ..... at 2s. ,,
2 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
1 Do. ..... at 2s. 0½d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."
When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—
On London, at 6 ms' sightabove £250 2s. 1 d. per Rupee.
,, ,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, ,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, ,, 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, ,, 1 do. ..... 2s. ,,
,, On demand ..... 1s. 11½d. ,,
On Scotland do. ..... } 1s. 11½d. ,,
On Ireland do. ..... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.. } 1s. 11¼d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 2 months..... ..... 9 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. .... 8 ,, ,,
Do. 6 do. .... 4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 do. .... 3 ,, ,,
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted on Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds in such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 21st May 1864. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. ,, 6 ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 1d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0⅛d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 2s. 0d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realized or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 18th May 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL, Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND. Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)
Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, *Rampart Row.*
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :
On London 6 months' sight.....2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.....2s. 0½d. ,,
Sight.....1s. 11½d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-62 cts. ,,
3 Do. Do.....,, 2-56 ,, ,,
Sight.....,, 2-59 ,, ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 23rd May 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)
Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange :—
On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. do.
,, 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
,, 1 do. ..... 2s. 0⅛d. do.
,, On Demand ..... 2s. 0d. do.
Circular Notes ..... at 1s. 11½d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Accou ts or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that on the Bills, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders payable to the Manager.
Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays.....10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th April 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT NO. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. ARTHUR J. L. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. (of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNUGGUR, Esq.
Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.) GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
H. FORMAN, Esq. (of Messrs. PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.
Leckie & Co.)

LONDON BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—
At 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ..... 2s. 1d. do.
3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. do.
1 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand ..... 2s. 0⅛d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—
On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
,, Deposits for 3 months certain .. 3 ,,
,, 12 ,, .. 6 ,,
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends when drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 18th May 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE.
CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, ESQ.
London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
,, 4 do. 2s. 1d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, On demand do. 2s. 0⅛d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

SEEDS. VILMORIN-ANDRIEUX AND CO. Seedsmen, 30, quai de la Megisserie, Paris, France, will forward post-free, on direct application to the above address, their Catalogues of Agricultural Vegetable, Flower, and Tree Seeds, Flower bulbs, etc., etc.
Seedsmen will be supplied with the wholesale price-lists on enclosing their card.
French seeds owing to the very favorable climate they are grown in, are highly appreciated in England, North and South America and in all the colonies where they are known.

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Croquet	,, Decimal Puzzle
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The Boat Puzzle	,, Game of War
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The Portable B. C. D. Board	,, Gwalior
Staunton Chess Men	,, Hard Lines
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	,, Traveller's Dodecahedron, or a Voyage round the World.
German Billiards	,, Oxford University Boat Race.
Historical Loto	Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.
Numerical Puzzle	
The Game of Squails	
,, ,, Non Plus	

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Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

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Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.
Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna, 2 copies, Hindustani, New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

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A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.
Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.
A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.
Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

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